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T. J. Holton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within six months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
All Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER, 1837.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday,	7 11	4 49	*For December, 1837.*
Saturday,	7 11	4 49	h. m. a. m.
Sunday,	7 12	4 48	First 4 4 31 aft'n.
Monday,	7 12	4 48	Full 11 8 57 even.
Tuesday,	7 12	4 48	Last 19 10 51 even.
Wednesday	7 12	4 48	New 27 9 12 foren'n
Thursday,	7 12	4 48	

Large & Splendid Stock of GOODS.

Taylor & Chaffin

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive an extensive assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

every description of [illegible] which are and will be offered [illegible] on the most accommodating terms [illegible] discounts will be allowed to [illegible] promptly down. All kinds of [illegible] produce taken in payment for goods.

Charlotte, Nov. 20, 1837.

Public Sale.

WILL offer at Auction, on Thursday, the 14th of December next, all the

DRY GOODS

[illegible] *Hardware* [illegible] belonging to the [illegible] on a credit [illegible] sold do not [illegible] given. [illegible]

W. [illegible]

Mocksville's Store, Nov. 20, 1837.

River Land for Sale.

[illegible] Catawba River, in Mecklenburg county, belonging to the estate of Jno. Latta, dec'd. The tract on which the deceased resided, containing **330** acres of good land, bounded by the Catawba River for nearly a mile, under good fence and well timbered, eleven miles North west of Charlotte, and 2 miles west of Hopewell Church. On said plantation there is a good two story Dwelling House, with all necessary out buildings, nearly all well built, and arranged more conveniently than on most places in this country. There is a Well at the house and a good Spring near.

—ALSO—

One half of a **Fishery**, called Penny's, within less than a mile of the house which will be attached to this place or not as the purchaser chooses.

—ALSO—

A tract called the Moore Place, within a few hundred yards of the above tract, containing **100** acres, on which is a first rate log house and good wood land—lies well.

—ALSO—

Another tract, called the Dunn and Prim place, containing **330** acres. This place lies well, has a good Meadow and good wood land.

The above lands will be sold privately before the Tuesday of next January Court, when they will be offered on that day at Auction, at the Court House in Charlotte. Rufus Reid will show or have the above lands shown to persons wishing to purchase.

ROBERT LATTA, } Executors.
RUFUS REID, }

Nov. 1, 1837. 6t

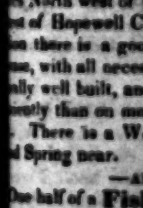
Negro Hiring.

AT the plantation of the late Eli Springs, dec'd., on the first day of January next, I will hire out to the best bidder, for the term of one year, all the Negroes belonging to the minor heirs of said deceased.

JOHN SPRING, *Guardian.*

Nov. 1, 1837. 6t7

Two Cents Reward.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th inst., an indented apprentice to the Carpenter's Business, by the name of *Benjamin Cline*—he had on when he left a blue jeans coat and a white hat, about 19 years of age, about 7 or 8 inches high. All persons are hereby forewarned harboring or employing him as I am determined to put the law in force against any one so doing. Any one returning the said boy to me shall receive the above reward and no thanks.

JAMES B. MORRIS.

Salisbury co., Nov. 20, 1837. (76

Farmers & Planters Almanac

FOR

1838,

FOR SALE HERE,

By the Gross, Dozen, or Single One.

Bank Credit.—What is Bank Credit? Merchants understand it well enough, but its practical utility may not be fully comprehended by all classes of working men. We will make it familiarly understood by a practical application of its benefits.

A young mechanic, a builder if you please is out of his time—he is sober, industrious, and capable—he has friends, but no money. We want a house built on a vacant lot, for which we contract with the mechanic to pay him $3000, one third after the first tier of beams is up—one third when the second story is finished, and the balance when he hands us the key, and the house is found to be completed according to contract. Now, how is this mechanic to begin work? He has no money, but he has character and friends; he must have money to buy stone for the foundation, pay his laborers, and purchase other materials, or he must relinquish the job. On the faith of this contract, he draws up a note for $500 at 60 days, which a friend in good repute endorses for him, and the Bank gives him the money for it. With this money he purchases stone, brick and other materials, and commences the contract. Before his note falls due in Bank, the first tier of beams is up, and we pay him $1000, he takes up his note and has a capital of $500 left. This may be the foundation of his fortune; and so it is with every branch of mechanics requiring means to purchase materials. Carry this out further; suppose a mechanic borrows $1000 of a Bank, with an understanding to repay ten per cent. every 60 days, see what a capital is furnished him to commence with. In every point of view in which the Bank Credit system is regarded, it must be deemed the foundation of our prosperity. A young nation, with means yet undeveloped, must get on by credit the same as a young mechanic who has capital [illegible], industry and capacity, but no money.—*N. S. Star.*

The Shooting Stars.—It appears by a paragraph in the New York Mercantile Advertiser, that the meteoric shower which was predicted to occur on the morning of the 13th instant, was seen by some of the watchers of that city. The account says, on the narrative of an eye witness:

"About 2 o'clock on Monday morning, the stars commenced their gambols. They all seemed to shoot from a common centre in the vicinity of the Great Bear, and mostly in a northerly direction, many leaving numerous trains behind for two or three seconds. The thermometer (about the commencement of the display) stood at 42 deg., Far; but as the morning advanced, it fell gradually to 32 deg., at 20 minutes past four A. M., when our informant left his position, (on the top of a three story house up town,) and retired to rest. Up to that time he had counted fifty one meteors, of various degrees of brilliancy, some of them very beautiful."

Our next President.—We learned a few days since from a gentleman, who has for some time held an important office in Texas, and has been on terms of intimacy with the Chief Magistrate of that Republic, the following ludicrous fact:—He says that President Houston's opinion is, that the only reason why Van Buren opposes the admission of Texas into the Union, is founded on his apprehensions, lest the Hero of San Jacinto should aspire to the highest office within the gift of the American people, and thus defeat the re-election of the present incumbent. President Houston seems to draw his inferences as to the future from the events of the past. It goes to show how low in the dust our national character has been prostrated, when men of sense and observation entertain such opinions of the principles and motives which control popular suffrage.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

An unwelcome visiter.—On Sunday evening 12th inst., while a company, among whom were a number of ladies, were sitting at the tea table, in the second story of a house in Market street, the sound of steps was heard upon the stairs, and all eyes were turned towards the door, in the expectation that some friendly neighbor had called to pass the evening—when lo! the form of a quadruped, instead of a biped visiter presented itself in the shape of a fine spirited horse, that had been let loose in the yard, a short time previous, and doubtless, finding himself lonesome, sought the company, above stairs, in the expectation that the evening would pass off more pleasantly. Some of the gentlemen present, however, jealous of his intrusion, proceeded to eject him, and finally backed him down the stairs without much resistance, although the animal exhibited some reluctance at leaving such agreeable quarters.—*Charleston Courier.*

Frightful Mortality.—The New York Journal of Commerce says—"a letter from the Captain of the Ship Nestor, hence at New Orleans, states that of the 219 passengers who went out in that ship, 162 died previous to Oct. 4th, chiefly of Yellow Fever, and that on the 19th, ONLY TEN out of the whole number survived. The Nestor left New York on the 22d of August."

POLITICAL HISTORY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN 1801.

From David's Life of Burr.

During the summer of 1800, General Hamilton prepared for the press his celebrated pamphlet, entitled "A letter from Alexander Hamilton, concerning the public conduct and character of John Adams, Esq., President of the United States." It was the design of the author of this pamphlet that it should be privately printed, and circulated in South Carolina only a few days before the election, for the purpose of preventing Mr. Adams from getting the vote of South-Carolina, but securing it to Mr. Pinckney, who was the federal candidate for the Vice-Presidency. The consequence would have been to place Mr. Pinckney's electoral vote higher than Mr. Adams's, and thus, if the federal party succeeded, Mr. Pinckney would have been elected President, and Mr. Adams Vice-President. Colonel Burr ascertained the contents of this pamphlet, and that it was in the press. Its immediate publication, he knew, must distract the federal party, and thus promote the republican cause in those States where the election had not yet taken place. Arrangements were accordingly made for a copy, as soon as the printing of it was completed; and when obtained, John Swartwout, Robert Swartwout, and Matthew L. Davis, by appointment, met Col. Burr at his own house. The pamphlet was read, and extracts made for the press. Mr. Davis was charged with forwarding these extracts to William Duane, editor of the Aurora, and to Charles Holt, editor of the Bee, printed in New London, which was accordingly done, and the extracts immediately published.*

The effect of this sudden and unexpected explosion was such as might have been anticipated.—It rent the federal party in twain. The publication, from time to time, of extracts, and the excitement which was produced throughout the country by them, at length compelled Mr. Hamilton to authorize the publication of the entire pamphlet and accordingly, in October, as the electors were to be chosen in November, it was advertised for sale in the Daily Gazette. The editor of the paper explained that it was not the intention of General Hamilton to give publicity to this letter, at the time it was made public; but that extracts from it by some unknown means had found their way to the public, and therefore the whole was now given.

Further evidence of the vigilance and efficiency of Col. Burr, in promoting the revolution of 1800, is deemed unnecessary. It is most solemnly believed that the overthrow of the federal party at that time would not have been accomplished but through his zeal, sagacity and industry. His friends, therefore, have ascribed to him, and not without some foundation, the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency.

Governor Jay having refused to comply with the wishes of "one of the most distinguished federalists in the United States," as proposing a measure for party purposes, which he (Governor Jay) tho't it would not become him to adopt, the Legislature did not convene until the 4th day of November, 1800, and on the 6th they proceeded to the choice of electors for President and Vice President. The republican ticket prevailed. It was composed of the following persons:—

Isaac Ledyard of Queen's county; Anthony Lispenard of New York; P. Van Courtland of Westchester; James Burt of Orange; Gilbert Livingston of Dutchess; Thos. Jenkins of Columbia; Peter Van Ness of Columbia; Robert Ellis of Saratoga; John Woodworth of Rensellaer; J. Van Rensellaer of Albany; Jacob Earker of Montgomery; and William Floyd of Suffolk.

	Republican.	Federal.
In the Senate,	18	24
In the Assembly,	64	29

Thus, on joint ballot, the republican majority was nineteen; and consequently, as the city of N. York elected twelve members, if the federalists had succeeded in the city, they would have had, in joint ballot a majority of *four* six to ten.

As a part of the history of this election, the following letter and extracts of letters are here inserted.

From Thomas Jefferson to Aaron Burr.

WASHINGTON, December 15, 1800.

"Dear Sir,—Although we have not official information of the votes for President and Vice-President, and cannot have until the first week in February, yet the state of the votes is given on such evidence as satisfies both parties that the two republican candidates stand highest. From South Carolina we have not even heard of the actual vote, but we have learned who were appointed electors, and with sufficient certainty how they would vote. It is said they would withdraw from yourself one vote. It has also been said that a General Smith of Tennessee, had declared that he would give his second vote to Mr. Gallatin, not from any indisposition towards you, but extreme reverence to the character of Mr. Gallatin. It is also surmised that the vote of Georgia will not be entire. Yet nobody pretends to know these things of a certainty, and we know enough to be certain that what it is surmised will be withheld, will still leave you four or five votes at least above Mr. Adams. However, it was badly managed, not to have arranged with certainty what seems to have been left to hazard. It was the more material, because I understand several high flying federalists have expressed their hope that the two republican tickets may be equal, and their determination in that case to present a choice by the House of Representatives (which they are strong enough to do) and let the Government devolve on a President of the Senate. Decency required that I should be entirely passive during the late contest, that I never once asked whether arrangements had been made to prevent so many from dropping votes intentionally as might frustrate half the republican wish; nor did I doubt, till lately, that such had been made.

"While I must congratulate you, my dear sir, on the issue of this contest, because it is more honorable, and doubtless more grateful to you than any station within the competence of the chief magistrate, yet for myself, and for the substantial service of the public, I feel most sensibly the loss we sustain of your aid in our new administration. It leaves a chasm in my arrangements which cannot be adequately filled up. I had endeavored to compose an administration whose talents, integrity, names and dispositions should at once inspire unbounded confidence in the public mind, and ensure a perfect harmony in the conduct of the public business. I lose you from the list, and am not sure of all the others. Should the gentlemen who possess the public confidence decline taking a part in their affairs, and force us to take persons unknown to the people, the evil genius of this country may realize his avowal that 'he will beat down the administration.' The return of Mr. Van Benthuysen, one of our electors, furnishes me a confidential opportunity of writing this much to you, which I should not have ventured through the post-office at this prying season. We shall, of course, see you before the fourth of March. Accept my respectful and affectionate salutations."

The letter is, in a great measure, incomprehensible. It indicates nothing but Mr. Jefferson's extreme *terror* and apprehension lest he should be disappointed in his anticipated elevation to the Presidency. It displays the tact of the ostrich, and the sincerity of a refined Jesuit. What does Mr. Jefferson mean by the declaration that he had formed a cabinet, of which Mr. Burr was to be a member? What when he says—"I lose you from the list?" Can any man believe that Mr. Jefferson expected to be elected President, but that Col. Burr would be defeated; and that, acting upon such a state of facts, he had already selected the members of his administration, and that Mr. Burr was one of them. The supposition is absurd; but without such, a supposition, what becomes of the truth of Mr. Jefferson's declaration when he says—"I feel most sensibly the loss we sustain of your aid in our new administration. It leaves a chasm in *my* arrangements which cannot be adequately filled up!" If this letter is carefully read and analyzed, its object may be comprehended. It was written a few weeks before the balloting was to take place in Congress. Mr. Jefferson expresses doubt as to the vote Mr. Burr will receive, but considers it certain that he will have "*four or five votes at least above Mr. Adams.*" Four days after this letter he writes in a very different tone to a friend.

Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Madison.

"WASHINGTON, December 19, 1800.

"Dear Sir,—Mrs. Brown's departure for Virginia enables me to write confidentially what I would not have ventured by the post at this prying season. The election in South Carolina has in some measure decided the great contest. Though, as yet, we do not know the actual votes of Tennessee, Kentucky and Vermont, yet we believe the votes to be, on the whole, Jefferson 73; Burr 73; Adams 65; Pinckney 64. Rhode Island withdrew one from Pinckney. There is a possibility that Tennessee may withdraw *one* from Burr, and Burr writes that there may be one vote in Vermont for Jefferson. But I hold the latter impossible, and the former not probable; and there will be an absolute parity between the two republican candidates. This has produced great dismay and gloom on the republican gentlemen here, and exultation in the federalists, who openly declare that they will prevent an election, and name a President of the Senate *pro tem.* by what, they say, would only be a stretch of the constitution. The prospect of preventing this is as follows: Georgia, North-Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Vermont, Pennsylvania and New York can be counted on for their vote in the House of Representatives, and it is thought by some that Baer of Maryland, and Linn of New Jersey will come over."

The preceding extract shows that Mr. Jefferson entertained no doubt, "that there would be an absolute parity between the two republican candidates," notwithstanding his doubting remarks on that subject to Col. Burr. Hopes were also entertained "that Mr. Baer of Maryland and Linn of N. Jersey would come over." Reference will hereafter be made to these two States." The result of the electoral vote was as Mr. Jefferson anticipated. Seventy-three republican and sixty-five federal.

Although the ballots for president and vice president had not been examined officially, yet it was well known that there was a tie between Mr. Jefferson and Col. Burr.

On the 8th of February, 1801, Mr. Bayard, in the House of Representatives, offered a resolution declaring that, in case of a tie, the House would continue to ballot until a choice of President was made. It was referred to a select committee, and, on the 10th, it, with other rules to govern the House during the balloting, was adopted. The Senate passed a resolution that the ballots should be opened with closed doors. William H. Wells of Delaware, of the Senate, and John Nicholas of Virginia, and John Rutledge of South Carolina, of the House of Representatives, were appointed tellers.

On the 11th of February the ballots were opened. During the performance of this ceremony a most extraordinary incident occurred. As it is known to but few now living, and never been publicly spoken of, it has been deemed proper to record it here, as a part of the history of that exciting contest.

The Aurora of the 16th February, 1801, remarks, that "the tellers declared that there were some informality in the votes of Georgia; but, believing them to be the true votes, reported them as such." No explanation of the nature of this informality was given; nor is it known that any has ever been given since. Had it been announced at the time, there can be no doubt that it would have proved fatal to the election of Mr. Jefferson. Whether the interest of our country would or would not have been thereby promoted, is not a question for discussion here.

By the Constitution of the United States at that time, it was provided, Art. 2, sect. 1. "The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign, and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice."

From the above extract it will be seen that the Constitution is imperative as to the form and manner in which the electoral returns are to be made. The ceremony of opening was performed in the presence of the two Houses. The package of a State having been opened by the Vice-President, it was handed by him to the tellers. Mr. Jefferson was the presiding officer. On opening the package endorsed Georgia votes, it was discovered to be totally irregular. The statement now about to be given is derived from an honorable gentleman a member of Congress from the State of New York during the Administration of Mr. Jefferson, and yet living in this State. He says that Mr. Wells, (a teller on the part of the Senate) informed him that the envelope was blank; that the return of votes was not authenticated by the signatures of the electors, or any of them either on the outside or the inside of the envelope, or in any other manner; that it merely stated in the inside that the votes of Georgia were, for Thomas Jefferson four, and for Aaron Burr four, without the signature of any person whatsoever. Mr. Wells added that he was very undecided as to the proper course to be pursued by the tellers. It was however, suggested by one of them that the paper should be handed to the presiding officer, without any statement from the tellers except that the return was informal, that he consented to this arrangement under the firm conviction that Mr. Jefferson would announce the nature of the informality from the chair; but, to his utmost surprise, he (Mr. Jefferson) rapidly declared that the votes of Georgia was four for Thomas Jefferson, and four for Aaron Burr, without noticing their informality, and in a hurried manner put them aside, and then broke the seals and handed to the tellers the package from the next State. Mr. Wells observed, that as soon as Mr. Jefferson looked at the paper purporting to contain a statement of the electoral vote of the State of Georgia, his countenance changed, but that the decision and promptitude with which he acted on that occasion convinced him of that which he (a federalist) and his party had always doubted, that is to say, Mr. Jefferson's decision of character, at least when his own interest was at hazard. Mr. Wells further stated, that if the votes of Georgia had been thus counted, as it would have brought all the candidates into the House Mr. Pinckney among the number, Mr. Jefferson could not have been elected president.

The same honorable member of Congress further stated, that some few years after receiving the above information from Mr. Wells, he became intimately acquainted with John Nicholas, who was one of the tellers referred to, and who had removed from Virginia into the western part of the State of New York. Mr. Nicholas gave to the honorable member the same statement in substance, not knowing that it had been previously derived from Mr. Wells. Mr. Nicholas was a warm personal and political friend of Mr. Jefferson, and declared that he never felt so astonished in his life as when he discovered the irregularity. He claimed some credit for the adroit manner in which he had managed Mr. Rutledge, so far as to obtain his consent to hand the paper to Mr. Jefferson without public explanation from the tellers, and which was effected by a conciliatory appeal to the magnanimity of the member from South Carolina.

The whole number of electoral votes given at the election in 1800, was one hundred and thirty-eight; necessary to a choice, seventy. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr had each, according to the return made, seventy-three. Georgia gave four votes. If that number had been deducted from Jefferson and Burr, as illegally returned, of which there is no doubt, they would have had only sixty-nine votes each; consequently they would not have had, in the language of the Constitution, "a majority of the whole number of electors appointed," and the candidates out of which a choice of President must be made would have been Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Burr, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Pinckney. The federal members would then have said to the Republicans, we will unite with you in the choice of either of the gentlemen presented to the House except Mr. Jefferson; and if the Government is to be brought to a termination by our failure to elect a President, the responsibility will be on you. And it is to be believed, that in such a case the doubtful members who were sighing for office, if any such there were, would have rejected the suggestion in toto?

The balloting continued from the 11th until the 17th of February inclusive. Nine States were necessary to a choice. On the first ballot Mr. Jefferson had eight, Mr. Burr six, and two States were divided. At every ballot the same result was announced, until the thirty sixth ballot, which was given on the 17th of February, when Mr. Jefferson was declared duly elected, ten States having voted for him.

On the first ballot Mr. Jefferson received New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee—8.

Mr. Burr received New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and South Carolina—6.

Divided, Vermont and Maryland—2.

On the final ballot Mr. Jefferson received New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, Tennessee, Maryland, (four votes and four blanks,) Vermont, (one vote and one blank)—10.

Delaware blank, South Carolina no vote.

During the balloting one hundred and six members of the House of Representatives were present. Of this number fifty one, on the first ballot, voted for Mr. Jefferson; and in no subsequent vote was that number increased. The election was effected by the States of Maryland and Vermont giving their vote, instead of remaining equally divided, and thus having no vote; and that change was produced in Maryland by Mr. Craick, Mr. Dennis, Mr. Baer, and Mr. Chew Thomas voting blank, and Mr. Lewis R. Morris, of Vermont, in like manner voting blank, leaving Mr. Matthew Lyon the sole representative of the State.

Previous to the balloting, Mr. Burr addressed to Gen. S. Smith, of Baltimore, a member of the House of Representatives, the following letter: It will be seen by the date, that as soon as Colonel Burr supposed that there was a probability of a tie, he constituted General Smith his proxy, to declare his sentiments.

[Extract.]

"New York, 16th December, 1800.

"It is highly improbable that I shall have an equal number of votes with Mr. Jefferson; but if such should be the result, every man who knows me ought to know that I would utterly disclaim all competition. Be assured that the federal party can entertain no wish for such an exchange. As to my friends, they would disbrave my views and insult my feelings by a suspicion that I would submit to be instrumental in counteracting the wishes and the expectations of the United States. And I now constitute you my proxy to declare these sentiments if the occasion should require."*

*"The effect of this letter upon public opinion may be judged of by the following, among other testimonials which might be inserted:

BALTIMORE, February 28, 1801.

Sir—Many of the citizens of Baltimore, who have just now heard of your arrival among them, beg leave to congratulate you and themselves upon the success of the late election of President and Vice President of the United States. They in a particular manner appreciate that patriotism which disclaimed competition for the presidential chair

*Mr. Tucker in his life of Jefferson, ascribes the defeat of the federal party in South Carolina, to General Hamilton's pamphlet. Its premature publication, no doubt, contributed largely to produce this result.

with that other eminent character who has finally been called to it, as setting a just value upon the will of the people. By order of the meeting.

THOMAS M'ELDERRY.

To Aaron Burr, Vice President elect of the U. States of America.

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 23.

Well, "the day we celebrate" has gone. We have had our "wine and wassail"—our feast of fat things—the feast of reason and the flow of soul—eloquence, such as can be heard but once in a man's life; and, altogether, a day that time will not blot from the records of our history, or our memories. More than five hundred Delegates were in attendance from all of the States north of the Potomac, and from one or two States west of the Mountains. Masonic Hall was thronged from 11 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon; and the large and splendid saloon was crowded from 4 again, until near 11 at night.

The Delegates were received at Masonic Hall in a spirited and eloquent speech from the Mayor of the city who gave a warm welcome to all present. The Delegates from all the States responded to the welcome of the Mayor. Mr. John Neal appeared as one of the Delegates from Portland, and was welcomed with three times three, as a representative of the new redeemed, but once fallen State of Maine. Mr. Adams, of Vermont, responded, as one of the Vermont Delegates. Mr. Curtis, of Providence, answered for the land of Roger Williams. Mr. C. had been made Chairman of the Rhode Island Delegation—Mr. Burges the regular chairman, being unable to leave home. The audience gave nine cheers when Mr. Burges was named. Mr. Winthrop, of Boston, responded to a toast complimentary to Massachusetts. Mr. Flagg, of New Haven, answered for Connecticut. Mr. Jackson answered for New Jersey. Mr. Swift, the Mayor of Philadelphia, and Mr. Conrad spoke in behalf of the two committees from Philadelphia. Dr. Naudain represented little Delaware, and Mr. Meredith, of Baltimore, concluded by eloquently addressing the Chair and audience in behalf of the Maryland Delegation.

It was now 4 o'clock, and, under an escort from the citizens, the Delegates marched through Niblo's saloon, where a sumptuous dinner was served up for one thousand guests. The saloon was full and thousands were unable to purchase tickets, or find room for a foot or a hand.

The festival, or banqueting-scene, at Niblo's was one of the most imposing ever seen. The Mayor, after the cloth was removed, again welcomed the Delegates, in an animated and thrilling speech, which was warmly welcomed. The regular toasts were now read and responded to in able and heart-stirring speeches. The following were the

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *Our Country.*—One in interest, one in renown, one in Constitution, and one in destiny.

2. *The State of New York.*—Her sun is risen, and the universal land is gladdened by its brightness.

3. *The State of Maine.*—That gloriously broke the chains of party despotism, and led the van in defence of the Constitution and laws.

4. *Vermont.*—The Thermopylæ of the Union; her rocks and defiles have proved impregnable; her Green Mountain Boys have never "bent the knee to Baal."

5. *Rhode Island.*—Her freemen have staid the efforts of corrupt Government agents, and have given an impetus to the cause of our country in this State.

6. *Connecticut.*—Her common schools and colleges have scattered their bright jewels throughout the land; she is coming to the rescue.

7. *Old Massachusetts.*—American Liberty! she loves to linger beside the cradle where her infancy was nursed.

8. *New Jersey, and her well-tried and worthy sons who honor us this day as guests.*—The spirit that chased the Hessian spoilers at Trenton is still true to its fires.

9. *Pennsylvania.*—A State distinguished for its practical illustrations of the happiest social systems, for its enterprising spirit of internal improvement, and for its devotion to Republican principles.

10. *Delaware.*—One of the old Continental States distinguished for patriotic services during our Revolutionary war; always consistent, and always triumphant in her political career.

11. *Maryland.*—We sympathized in her struggle against the united efforts of Jacobinism and Loco Focoism; we rejoiced in her triumphs over them, and we bid a cordial welcome to her distinguished sons, now here, to share in our victory and our joys.

12. *Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Tennessee.*—They set the ball in motion, which, rolling from West to East, seems destined to make the circuit of our land, till it shall have obliterated the "footsteps of my illustrious predecessor," and crushed all who walk therein.

13. *The Conservatives of New York.*—Who practised what they professed, and proved their devotion to country by forgetting party; we applaud their conduct and honor their courage.

Mr. Benson, of the city offered the second toast. Mr. Draper, of New York, offered the third, which was responded to by Messrs. Neal and Jewett, of Portland. Mr. Ulman offered the fourth, which was answered by Messrs Adams from Vermont. Mr. Curtis, of Rhode Island responded to the fifth toast; Mr. Flagg, of New Haven, to the sixth; and Mr. Wm. Sturges, of Boston to the seventh. The eighth toast was answered by Dr. Ayerigg, of New Jersey. The ninth was responded to by Messrs. Reed, Montgomery, and Naylor, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Rodney, of Delaware, replied to the tenth toast. Messrs. Johnson, Kennedy, and Meredith, returned the compliment given to the Whigs of Maryland. Mr. Brown, of Ohio, responded to the twelfth toast; and was followed by Ogden Hoffman, of our city who made one of his best speeches. Many other speeches were made during the evening, and many toasts offered, which you will find in the morning papers.

Many of the public buildings, the ward rooms of the committees, several of our hotels, and some private dwellings, were illuminated during the evening. Bonfires and beacon-lights, fire-works and the roar of cannon, music and processions, were seen and heard through the night. The city, for nearly twenty-four hours, continued in the enjoyment of uninterrupted hilarity and festivity. The Loco Focos attacked two or three of the processions, but received quite as many kicks as coppers for their assets. For the want of better arguments they met their opponents with showers of mud, dirt, stones, and broken bricks. This is a practical illustration of unsophisticated Loco Focoism.

Our grand display of fire-works was postponed from last evening to this evening.

NEW YORK, NOV. 25.

We are celebrating the fifty-fourth anniversary of the Evacuation of New York, by firing powder—hanging out our flags, reviewing troops, parading the streets, and so forth and so on. The whole affair is to end in an evening salute; one or two public balls; an illumination of our Theatres, and in a feast or two in honor of the day and the occasion. A heavy snow-storm which begun last evening, and continued until late this morning, somewhat mars the pleasure of the day. *One o'clock* P. M., a bright sun shines upon us. The storm, however, has kept back the Providence, Hartford, and New Haven boats.

I believe Messrs. Bell and Graves and Underwood arrived in the city yesterday afternoon from Connecticut. A public dinner will be given to them, and some thirty or forty honored gentleman, mostly members of Congress. Mr. Webster will be present and will address the meeting. Messrs. Southard, Frelinguysen, Pennington and Levi Lincoln, with other distinguished men, will be among the guests. The dinner will be one of the most splendid ever given in the city. The object is a continuation of the Whig celebration. The great mass of People are unwilling to cease their public rejoicing. Hence the general joy.

The Whigs have also called a public meeting this evening, to make preparations *for illuminating the stoves and fire places of the Poor of New York.* An effort will be made to raise ten thousand dollars, and more if possible. This is to be the grand Whig finale of the Whig jubilee, in honor of the New York triumph.

A passionate Lawyer.—The only fault which Impey had was swearing, which seemed habitual in his kindness as well as in his angry moods; and not being so unfashionable at that time, as it fortunately is at the present, it was scarcely looked upon as a moral failing. A client, calling upon him one day after the usual salutations, proceeded on:

"Mr. Impey, I want you immediately to issue a writ against ———, who owes me $40. He called upon me about an hour since and told me that, he was going out of town to morrow, or the next day, he could only now pay me $20 of his debt. I want you, therefore, to arrest him at once for the other $20."

Impey's countenance began to work, but repressing his indignation, he quietly asked him if the man was poor.

"Poor oh, to be sure; I would not arrest him if he were not.

Impey, who was a very humble man, could no longer control his anger at the heartless injustice of his client; but, working himself up with a string of epithets, ran on thus:

"You rascal! why, what do you take me for? You scoundrel! What! arrest a poor man the very day he has paid you $20, and that half of the debt? Out of my house sirrah! and never do you let me see that face again! Out, I say!

At the same time, the vehemence with which he jumped upon his legs, overthrew one of the office stools; and the apparent rage he was in, the clatter of the furniture, and the haste with which Impey attempted to replace it, so frightened the unhappy client, that snatching up his hat he made but one step to the door, and was out of sight in an instant.

Singular Death.—An aged lady in Hamden in this county, named Ford, came to her death a few days since in the following singular manner. A bat flew into the room where she was sitting in the afternoon of that day, and alighted upon a piece of folded linen near her. She arose for the benevolent purpose of giving the bird the freedom of out-door air again, but could scarcely detach it from the cloth. She at length succeeded, when it turned upon her and bit her hand most severely, from which wound the lady died soon after, exhibiting symptoms not unlike those of hydrophobia.—*New Haven Palladium.*

A Will in rhyme.—The will of Mr. Wheatstone, a London Chancery lane solicitor, excited some surprise when, on being opened, it was remembered that the testator was never, during his life, suspected of a rhyme.—

"As to all my earthly goods, now or to be in store
I give them to my beloved wife and sons, for evermore;
I give all freely; I no limit fix:
This is my will—and she's executrix."

Absence of Mind.—A lodger in a hotel, after washing himself in the morning, wiped his face with a newspaper, and sat down to peruse the napkin; he did not discover his error until he attempted to tear off a corner wherewith to light his cigar.—*Nan. Inq.*

From the St. Augustine Herald, 14th ult.

FROM FLORIDA.

The remainder of the Cherokee Delegation arrived in this city last week. They are the bearers of a talk from John Ross, an influential chief of the Cherokees to the Seminoles. They have authority to convey authorities, any of the Seminole chiefs who may desire to visit the city of Washington, for the purpose of concluding a treaty.

The delegation had an interview with the chiefs in the fort on Saturday. We understand this interview was strictly confined to professions of friendship between themselves. We further learn that these chiefs were delighted at the interview, and are sanguine as to the result of their undertaking.

The Seminoles are little inclined to treat we think, except to procrastinate, and of such treaties we have had enough.

Sam Jones is now considered the whole head and front of the Seminole war. Those who know him represent him *a great rascal.* Our readers will recollect that some time after the capitulation of Micanopy, some negroes came in who reported that the Seminoles had deposed Micanopy and elected *Sam Jones* in his stead. It is reported that the *Micasukies* are determined to remain in the country at all hazards.

The Florida returned from Mosquito on Sunday last.

Brig. Gen. Hernandez and suite came passengers. Twenty one negroes belonging to Messrs. Crodger and Depeyster, Maj. Heriot, and the estate of Maj. Woodruff were brought up in the Florida. The negroes state that a large number of Indians are assembled near Indian River ready to fight.

Two Indians were brought into town yesday who were captured on the west side of the St. Johns. They confirm the report of the negroes who were brought from Mosquito, that the Indians are concentrated and waiting for a fight. They say that they are in number about 2,000.

The steamboat Florida sailed this morning with U. S. Troops for Mosquito. She towed out the schr. Agnes, Houston, with troops, provisions and forage for that post.

We regret, to learn that Col. Warren, and his lady on their return from St. Mary's, were thrown from the carriage and both of them severely injured. The smaller bone of Col. W's leg was fractured. We are happy to hear that they are both on the recovery.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has the following Election anecdote:

A very amusing anecdote is related in connexion with the late election in this city, which is none the worse for being true. An honest German, who has resided in the country long enough to become disgusted with the currency experiments of Messrs. Jackson, Kendall, Van Buren and Co., was invited to attend the meeting at Harmony Hall—the Whig head quarters of the fourth ward. The German mistook Tammany—a place where Harmony has not recently prevailed—for the Whig place of meeting—and in he went. Watching his opportunity to make a speech, he mounted the rostrum, and began. "Shentlemens, I do not believe dat de members of Mr. Van Buren's cabinet ish so much knaves as fools. [Here the audience began to stare.] But, shentlemens, I believe dat de President ish knave and fool both!" "Turn him out! Turn him out!" was the instantaneous shout of the Loco Foco Stentors, and the poor German was quite amazed. "Vy," said he, "I was invited to speak at de Harmony Hall!" The crowd now pressed upon him, and he was handed out of doors—quite sensible of his mistake.

Minute Calculation.—The following is said to be a display, at one view, of the number of Books, Chapters, Verses, Letters and Words, contained in the English translation of the Old and New Testaments:

Old Testament.	
Number of Books,	39
Chapters,	929
Verses,	32,214
Words,	692,439
Letters,	2,728,100
New Testament.	
Number of Books,	27
Chapters,	260
Verses,	7,959
Words,	181,258
Letters,	838,380

We never shall be a happy and contented people—our country will never be truly prosperous or morally strong, until we all settle down upon old fashioned American feeling, industry and economy. So long as our young ladies chase after French milliners and our young men after English jockies: so long as every thing and every body that come form over the water, with a spice of extravagance and gentility, are consulted as patterns and exemplars, we shall be descending in the scale as republicans, and loosing that genuine, downright independent American character which it should be our honest pride to maintain.—*Mechanic and Farmer.*

Bowie Knives "no go" for duels.—Mr. Osmon Claiborne, of Jackson, (Miss.) brother to the Congressman challenged Mr. John E. Richardson, whig; the latter proposed "Bowie Knives," which Osmon rejected. Mr. Richardson then posts him as a coward and swindler.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

The last Salisbury Convention made for information in relation to the progress of the Survey, and the prospect of the ultimate success of this work, or whether it has been abandoned.

We have not had an opportunity of consulting the proper authorities since the Carolinian came to hand; but can state that the Survey was long since completed, and all the Engineers discharged, except two, who were necessary to complete the Estimates, Maps, &c. That these gentlemen have been assiduously engaged in that duty until a few days past, when it was finished, to the great satisfaction, as we have learned, of those who have examined the work.

It appears to us that the inquiry as to the prospects of its ultimate accomplishment, would have been better addressed to the 'friends of the work in the west,' than *from* them to the officers of the Company. It is manifest to all that there can be no hope of its success without the aid of the West, and it is equally manifest that that aid has not been extended, from any part of the West, with the exception of Salisbury. That town manifested a noble resolution to do its duty, and redeem its promises; and with the same spirit in other towns and counties, we should have had no cause to fear for the result. There is yet time left, during which those interested may still avail themselves of the liberality of the Legislature. The necessary individual subscriptions must be made and one fourth of the whole amount actually paid, before the 3d Monday of November next, to entitle the Company to the State subscription of two-fifths. Fayetteville and Salisbury have done, and stand ready to do, their duty. The remainder of the West have not. They have as yet forfeited their pledge.

Maj. McNeill, the Chief Engineer, arrived here yesterday, and we understand will not listen to the idea of abandoning the work. He stands ready to pledge himself to its success, by a subscription on his own account of $20,000. Will this fact give confidence to those who, if any such there be, doubt of the complete success of the work, if they will put their shoulders to the wheel? If not, we know not what we can

We understand that a meeting of the pany will be called at an early day, when Report and Estimates will be submitted.

P. S.—See Major McNeill's co cation.

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN R. ROAD, November 22, 1837.

Mr. Hale: I observe in this week's Western Carolinian an editorial asking information respecting the proceedings of our Rail Road Company. I take great pleasure in affording all the information in my power, in reply thereto. The experimental Surveys have all been completed. Four routes have been separately and thoroughly surveyed—connecting the Cape Fear River at this town as a starting place, with the Yadkin at some point above the Narrows. I am happy to add, that a route has been found as favorable as our most sanguine expectations could have desired. No important difficulty presents itself indeed in either of the routes. I have with me now the necessary data, and materials with profiles and maps of the several routes, with which I shall instantly proceed to New York, so that in connection with G. W. Whistler, Esq., my professional co-adjutor, I may forthwith report to the Board of Directors.

I shall complete my Report with all expedition, so as to be prepared to present it in person at a General Meeting of the Stockholders, which I understand the Directory contemplate to convene at Lincolnton, at an early day. The present subscriptions amount, I learn, to about $225,000. Assuming one million as the probable cost of the entire Road, an estimate not far from the true one, we should require $365,000 to complete our three-fifths of the Capital Stock, so as to secure the State's subscription. I have not allowed myself to despair about the ultimate prosecution of this work so necessary to the Western part of our State. Under my advice, the Report has been withheld during the unexampled distress which has pervaded all classes the past Summer, and I cannot think that Western North Carolina will suffer the project to be abandoned, when the subscription of so small a sum of money would ensure its vigorous prosecution and completion.

During my late visit to Buncombe and the adjacent Counties, I had the pleasure of meeting with some distinguished citizens of that section of the State, interested in the work, and was pleased to see in them an unabated interest.

In conclusion I may be permitted to add, that it needs only the hearty and undivided co-operation of Wilmington, Fayetteville and the West, to construct this great State Work—the consequence of which must be so eminently advantageous to them.

WM. GIBBS McNEILL.

A Small Family.—On Wednesday night says the New York Express, six hundred and forty-seven persons slept in the Astor House; and, by the bye, were not crowded. How many villages are there in our country that make considerable show, that do not contain more than this number.

Pugilistic Punctuation.—A Van Buren editor in Mississippi threatens to "put a full stop over each of the eyes of the editor of the Journal." Let him try it. Whilst he is putting his full stops over our eyes, we will put his nose in a parenthesis.—[*Prentice.*

An Example for Youth.—A little l[ad] in destitute circumstances was put out as [an] apprentice to a mechanic. For some [rea]son he was the youngest apprentice, and [of] course had to go errands for the apprenti[ces] and not unfrequently to procure for th[em] ardent spirits, of which all except hi[m] partook: because as they said it did th[em] good. He however used none; and, [in] consequence of it, was the object of ev[ery] ridicule from the older apprentices; bec[ause] as they said, he had not sufficient manl[y] to drink rum. And as they were revelli[ng] over their poison, he under their insti[gation] retired, and vented his grief in tea[rs]. But now, every one of the older appren[tices], we are informed is a drunkard, or [in] the drunkard's grave: and this you[ng] apprentice at whom they used to scoff, [is] sober and respectable, worth a hundr[ed] thousand dollars. In his employment [are] about one hundred men, who do no[t] dent spirits: and he is exerting upon [the] thousands an influence in the highest [de]gree salutary, and which may be transm[it]ted by them to future generations, and [by] the means, through grace, of preparin[g] multitudes, not only for usefulness and [re]spectability on earth, but for an exceed[ing] and eternal weight of glory in heaven.—*London Visitor.*

Mind your P's and Q's.—The origin [of] the phrase, "mind your P's and Q's," is [not] generally known. In ale houses, [on] chalk scores were formerly marked [up] the wall, or behind the door of the tap [room] it was customary to put these initial let[ters] at the head of every man's account, to [show] the number of pints and quarts for [which] he was in arrears; and we may presume many a friendly [hint] to have tapped [at] neighbor on the [shoulder] when he was [in] dulging too [freely] tations, and have exclaimed, "Gibes! Gibes! [mind] P's and Q's! When Tak[en] was in [the] zenith of his popularity [as a] trical w[it] who attended the performance, malicio[usly] set before him some peas, a tempt[ation] which the animal could not resist, [and] which immediately caused him to lose [his] eye. The pig exhibitor remonstrated [with] the author of the mischief upon the [sub]ject, but had done, when he repli[ed] to see whether T[he] —*Tin Trump.*

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The "Better Currency."—The editor of the Natchez Courier says—"We have been to renew our little stock of specie for passage. We gave a *ten dollar bill*, and received in lieu thereof in silver *seven half dollars.*" Members of Congress and Government officers who receive their pay in specie will find profitable business in changing money at this rate.

Utility of Geological Surveys.—Professor Ducatel, the Maryland State Geologist, has just returned from a tour of examination and has found in Montgomery county, within twelve miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, an inexhaustible supply of Chromate of Iron ore, (the material of Crome yellow paint) which is pronounced to be of the best quality. Hitherto the inhabitants of the district in which this mineral has been found have been unaware of its value, have thought it entirely worthless. It is worth $20 the ton for exportation to Europe.

A Veteran.—There is now living in Lawrenceville, Ga. a revolutionary veteran named John Davis, who served through the whole of the revolution, and is now 110 years old. He will now ride on horseback 20 miles a day with ease; he writes without spectacles; his hearing is good, and his step firm and elastic; though, says the Lawrenceville Gazette, he cannot but acknowledge that he begins to feel the effects of old age.

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The effect of the news of the N. Y. Election upon the Richmond Enquirer is very amusing. This print acts like a man who has received an electric shock—finding that he is not KILLED OUT RIGHT calls out to his companions—"Come friends—we are not dead YET!"—[*Albany Gazette.*

Charlotte:

Friday, December 8, 1837.

☞ *Congress.*—This *body* met on Monday last. We look to this session as one of great interest, and we shall endeavor to lay before our readers the earliest news.

☞ Our Merchants have all received their goods, but owing to the hardness of the times and the scarcity of money they appear as if they are not very anxious to dispose of their Goods. There are some, however, who are very *desirous* to accommodate their customers and all others. By reference to our advertising columns our readers will learn who they are.

☞ *The Branch Mint.*—By reference to our advertising column, our readers will learn, as well as all others interested, that the Branch Mint in this place, is now ready for the reception of Gold Bullion, for which certificates will be issued payable in gold coin here or at the Mint in Philadelphia, as the depositer may choose; or the value of the deposite will be paid here as soon conveyed. The Mint received on Monday last, for the first, over $2000 worth of bullion; Tuesday $11,000—a large quantity more is expected. One individual we understand has $5 [illegible] coining will not [illegible]

☞ [illegible] by individuals in this [illegible] tive to the conduct of the Bank of the State of [illegible] Carolina. When the pressure first came on [illegible] institution was very accommodating, only requiring from its debtors the interest. Hereafter it is the intention of the Bank to require regular instalments. This is looked upon as a measure of coercion which the Bank should not adopt at this time, especially as it refuses to discount, and because it is a matter nearly impossible, for an individual to get North Carolina money to any amount to enable him to make his payments, all other bank bills being refused. Another consideration is said to make this highly improper: it refuses to pay specie when demanded, and as long as this is the case, no attempt should be made to force a collection of its dues. Public opinion is much against the Banks at this time and we think with good reason—they are intended as a public benefit, but if they resort to measures of oppression they are very much the reverse. Very little accommodation has been derived by our citizens from the Agency in this place for some time—owing to the jealousy of a sister institution the Bank of the State declining discounting early in the Spring and this course has been continued to the present time. *Now*, when there is such a general distress upon the country, the staple productions being low, and there being no means left for individuals to pay their debts, a prudent regard to the wants of the community, we should think, ought to induce the managers of this institution to be as accommodating, at least to this place, as the Cape Fear Bank is to a neighboring town.

☞ *Mr. Calhoun.*—The course of this gentleman has been the subject of remark by almost every one for some time past, and has thrown his friends in this quite a quandary. His high character protects him from being charged with sinister motives, but we had no idea that he had placed himself in so ridiculous a position as he has, until we read the following article in the Carolina Watchman. It is believed by many that the increasing popularity of a *certain individual* at the South has made him feel rather jealous, and his only means to divert the South from this individual, was to cause a separation of his friends from the Whig party. How far this supposition is true we are not able to say! We shall wait and see his course during the present session of Congress—perhaps we will find some clew for his sudden changes.

We made some remarks not long since on the backward predicament in which Mr. Calhoun had placed many of his adherents by the suddenness with which he came out for the sub-Treasury scheme. There are many gentlemen who say they heard Mr. Calhoun denounce that scheme as he went on to Washington City last August. At Charlotte in particular, the Judge then holding the Superior Court, with several gentlemen of the Bar, also a number of intelligent citizens of Charlotte, called on Mr. Calhoun, and they concur in saying that he not only disapproved of the sub-Treasury plan. That he spoke freely and unreservedly on the subject, and at considerable length. These gentlemen had mentioned Mr. Calhoun's conversation before his change of opinion was ever spoken of, and when it was first suggested, some of his friends denied the fact and adverted to this interview to disprove it. It was then regarded as most pitiful slander. But this is not the only sudden turn ever of Mr. Calhoun's. His vote to withhold the 4th instalment of the Surplus Revenue from the States was more palpably inconsistent with his recent opinions.—On this same trip to Washington, in company with several members of the House of Representatives, he approached the proposal in the most emphatic terms, and declared that the opposition ought to insist on the execution of the deposite law. "*If we had to take the money in cups.*" Mr. Thompson of South Carolina, and Mr. A. H. Sheppard of our own State, heard him make this declaration frequently, and if any one doubts it, he can not only get the testimony of these gentlemen, but that of several private individuals, who are near at hand, but who are averse to have their names drawn into a political controversy unless it be necessary. So that Mr. Calhoun has not only placed his friends in an awkward predicament, but himself in a still more awkward one.

Mr. Calhoun has been held up as the model of politicians, and so extravagant is the admiration of his friends, that all who question the soundness of his views are pronounced enemies to the South and to republicans. Yet, when called on to explain how a man could be justified in violating the Constitution from notions of expediency, as he says he did in voting twice distinctly for chartering a National Bank, they say nothing. When asked if he was not seen in favor of a grand system of Internal Improvements and fortifications: they say we deal in "billingsgate and brothel talk."

☞ The Legislature of South Carolina convened at Columbia on the 27th ult. We have received the Governor's Message, but have not had time to give the whole of it a careful perusal. His Excellency notices temperately the causes of the distress on the country, and attributes it to the measures of the past administration—he has no confidence in any remedy for the existing evil, except in the enterprise of our people, and the abundant natural resources at their command. He is also in favor of a direct trade with Europe, and intimates to the Legislature that this would seem to be a fit time for its encouragement. He states that $1,951,422 09 of the Surplus Revenue has been received ($50,000 has been drafted to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, leaving $1,901,422 09)—he recommends its expenditure to Education, Internal Improvements, turnpike roads, works of art commemorative of the history of the State, and a portion to raising suitable monuments on some of the most distinguished Revolutionary battle grounds in the State. On the subject of Abolition he says:

The zeal of an officious philanthropy has not yet run its course, either in or out of Congress, and it is almost certain that petitions relative to the abolition of Slavery will again be preferred at the approaching session of that body. If so, I hope the Representatives of South Carolina will not condescend to discuss a question, which Congress has no right to entertain. Should any measure be carried, hostile to the rights of the South, I presume the proper course will be for the Representatives of South Carolina to request leave of absence, that they may report themselves to their constituents, and consult at home on the steps necessary to be taken in such an emergency."

☞ *Mississippi Election.*—We have received returns in part from seven counties in Mississippi, which gives the following result:

For Governor.	
Morgan (Whig)	2015
McNutt (V. B.)	1909
Grimball (W.)	239
For two Members of Congress.	
Prentiss (Whig)	2188
Word do	2137
Claiborne (V. B.)	456
Gholson do	455

Madison county, in part, nearly unanimous for Prentiss and Word, is not included in the vote for members of Congress. In some of the counties Claiborne and Gholson's friends did not vote, owing to their determination to try and hold their seats, for two years, to which they were *elected by Congress instead of the people.*

We learn that public meetings have been held in Hinds and Madison counties, composed of citizens of *both parties*, and the determination of Claiborne and Gholson to retain their seats in Congress denounced in the strongest terms. Mr. Prentiss has declared in a speech, that if he received a majority of the votes polled in Mississippi, he would contend for his right to a seat, and that Congress would be compelled to recognize him as the Representative of the people of Mississippi.

☞ *Office Holders Serenade.*—We learn that on the night of the 21st ult. the juvenile part of the city of Washington undertook to serenade some of the office-holders, in honor of the result of the New York Elections. The Reporter for the Intelligencer gives the following account of it:

"Sallying forth about midnight, with a Californian band of extraordinary strength, the party proceeded along Seventh street, and, in front of the Postmaster General's dwelling, set up such tremendous noises, with drums, fire-pokers, rattles, gutting spouts, mateills, horns, tongs, shovels, and other similar instruments, as must have roused from their quiet slumbers every person in the immediate neighborhood, and perhaps to some distance beyond it. Besides doing this, the party uttered nine long, sonorous, and awfully-dismal groans, and afterwards fired a swivel (which they had mounted on wheels,) three times, before they moved from their halting place on Seventh street. When the party left that street, they went, as we hear, to the houses of Mr. F. P. Blair and Mr. Woodbury, and made another grand flourish of their Californian instruments, repeating, of course, the salute with their swivel. We understand that the Mayor was called up, and remonstrated with the party against their unlawful proceedings, and urged them to desist; but without effect."

Another account states that they commenced at the domicil of Amos Kendall, with a loud "Huzza for Loco Focoism in New York!!" and that he was just preparing to appear to respond to their exclamations in favor of the Loco Focos, when the burden of the song "Clare de Kitchen" reached his astounded ears. And soon after three firings of a single piece of ordinance, which to him sounded like the discharge of a whole park of artillery, accompanied with cries of "New York has gone for Van Buren and Amos!" pressed on his confused head that the whole thing was hoax, and he gladly retreated to his slumbers. The Globe has taken it in such high dudgeon, that intimations are thrown out that the President will have the seat of Government removed. Perhaps he better have it removed to Jackson.

☞ *Mr. Southard.*—We saw it stated in some of our exchange papers, that this gentleman intended to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate. We are happy to learn from the Delaware Journal, who announces it upon unquestioned authority, "that he entertains no such intention, but will continue at the post he has so long, ably and honorably filled. He has outlived the denunciations of Gen. Jackson, who, in one of his virulent communications to Congress, held up Mr. Southard as a Senator who was violating the will of his constituents by opposing *his* will; he has survived, too, the hostility of a factious majority in his own State, who instructed him to resign and make room for a political tool of the Executive; and has lived to see his State repudiate the doctrines of Jackson, discard the men who sought to drive him from his post, and bear the fullest testimony to the patriotism and virtue of his course in the Senate."

☞ The Bank Convention met in New York on the 27th ult. 100 delegates from a majority of the States, were present. Mr. Meredith, President of the Schuylkill Bank, Philadelphia, was temporarily chosen Chairman of the meeting. The Convention will set with closed doors, much to the annoyance of the whole corps Editorial, and to the dissatisfaction of a great multitude of persons who were anxious to see and hear what was to be done.

☞ The reflection of Mr. Van Buren on the result of the New York election must be any thing but pleasant. It is said that he remarked to a confidential friend that "there was one of two things for him to do—he must either dismiss the present Cabinet that had become odious to the people, or the people would dismiss him from power." This reflection comes too late—there is nothing, we believe, which this Administration can do that will prevent it from going down.

Georgia Senator.—Wilson Lumpkin, was elected on the 22nd ult., a Senator from the State of Georgia, to supply the place of the Hon. John P. King, resigned. The following is the result of the election.

Wilson Lumpkin, (Anti-U. S. Bank man,)	135
John M. Berrien,	96
Daniel Stewart,	4
Blank,	10

☞ *Alabama.*—The Legislature of Alabama convened at Tuscaloosa on the 6th ult. James W. McClung, (Whig,) was elected Speaker of the House, receiving 54 votes, and Shields, (V. B.) 34. It was not a party vote, however. In the Senate, Jesse Beene (Van) was elected President without opposition.

☞ Daniel Dugger, Esq. of Brunswick county, recently wounded, in a duel with George C. Dromgoole, Esq. the representative from that district in Congress, has since died of his wound—another "honorable" murder!—*Virginian.*

☞ A Mr. Dean, left New York about forty years ago on a voyage to China, was cast away, and was doomed to the fate of a luckless wanderer in strange lands, without an opportunity of returning home till within a few days ago. Nearly half of his time was spent in confinement among the Turks, Spaniards and the Savages of Madagascar; the last of whom cut off his nose. On his arrival at New York *he* found his mother still alive and well, together with his sisters and brothers, with all of whom his name had long been mentioned only as a tradition of the ancient times. He was twenty years old when he left home.

The Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear have appointed its President, Col. John D. Jones, to represent that Institution at the Bank Convention on the 27th ult.—*Fay. Obs.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Charlotte, N. C. December 2, 1837.

Mr. Editor:—I am a grateful man, and anxious at all times to make suitable acknowledgments, whenever I have received a favor; but not having the honor of knowing the kind soul who so generously left a *bottle of Whiskey* and a string of five *Irish Potatoes* at the door of my lodgings last night, or early this morning, I must beg of you to make room in your Journal for the following chaste and classic specimen of poetry that accompanied the gift. These lines which I give verbatim, were written on a piece of fine wove paper, in blue ink, very legible indeed,

"Tilt the bottle till the cup
Irish whiskey drink it up.
Hears potatoes on a string
Eest drink and merrily sing.
do you take."

Two magnificent specimens of the Fine Arts, not unworthy the pencil of a Reynolds or a Lawrence, were appended by way of seal to the above, but I have so little taste and judgment in such matters, that but for the name of St. Patrick, which was written across one of the drawings, I should never have been able to discover its meaning. The other, probably intended to represent a frog ("very like a whale my lord") had passed on his back, and I came to the conclusion that the poet artist designed to illustrate the old song of

"Saint Patrick was a gentleman
* * * *
He drove the frogs into the bogs
And banished all the varmint."

it was altogether a splendid production and drew forth the following answer, with which I do hope the 'painter poet' will be pleased.

Thanks to the wise one who left at my door,
A bottle of whiskey and *pra-tees ghal-thore*,
In the giver no doubt, 'twas an amiable feature,
To send with the *murphies* a drop of the *crature*,
For in times like the present I candidly say,
It is hard to chase trouble and sorrow away!
O! my blessing upon you sweet modest wight,
Who to avoid my *hard thanks* came softly at night,
I wish I had been up, dear, without an exception
I'd have given your honor a hearty reception
And thanked as I should do, the hand that extended
Such cheer to a stranger, as I am, unfriended
But now my sweet honey, let me give you a hint,
Learn to spell before your lines 'pear in print,
For rely on the word of an imported pat-lander
They are enough to sicken the wife of a gander,
They are witless, and pointless and quite out of rule
Go, go I'd advise you, O! do go to school,
If you do not ma-learn I swear 'pon my sowl
In future your verses will only be fit for the O'Fa
And remember my darling, if you want to uphold
The character of the people of this region of gold!
That you must not intrude, while you're nightly a ranger [stranger.
On the retirement, or comfort, or room of a

ALFRED OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Glaistey, Ghaistere, ghasty, ouffisiet.

Murphy; the common name for potatoes in Ireland.

Counter, Whiskey.

Mr. Editor, or bought off, any boy.

P. S. If the donor of the whiskey and potatoes will give his consent, I will try and prevail on my friend the artist, who is now in town, to paint his likeness to be placed among my collection of distinguished characters of N. Carolina, his biography, no doubt would be exceedingly interesting and it would be curious to see him in his *terrible character*—Sure, faith I have made a blunder but that is natural for an Irishman.

A. of the M.

N. B. Don't tell the Owl any thing of this as he may ring in my ears his monotonous Who, Who, Who-a!

Laconic.—On his visit to Rochester, in August last, Mr. Webster gave this toast.

"The State of New York: *she can if she will.*"

To which the company answered in the following toast:

"The State of New York: SHE WILL."

Since the election, the Monroe county Central Committee have written to Mr. W. the following letter:

ROCHESTER, Nov. 11, 1837.

"DEAR SIR: The State of New York: SHE HAS! "Your obedient servants."

[Signed by the Monroe county Whig Central Committee.]

New Tennessee Senator.—The Nashville Banner says that Mr. Foster, the new Senator from Tennessee, is in favor of a National Bank, and will give it his support, whenever a majority of the people shall demand its establishment. He looks upon it as a *tried* expedient to regulate the currency, and the most secure depository of the public funds.

MARRIED

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Wm. R. Smith, Mr. JOHN TALLY, of Cabarrus county, to Miss SUSAN D. MONTGOMERY, of Mecklenburg county.

On the 19th of October, in Iredell county, at the residence of Mr. James Montgomery, by the Rev. John W. Lewis, Mr. JAMES HERVY TEMPLETON, to Miss ELIZA JANE MONTGOMERY, both of this county.

On the 9th of *Nov.* at the residence of Mr. Andrew Morrison, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM RUFUS FEIMSTER to Miss ELIZA PENELOPE MORRISON, both of this county.

On the same day, by the same at Williamsburg, Iredell county, Mr. HENRY LASENBY, to Miss MARY ANN HOLLAND, both of this county.

DIED

In this county, suddenly, on the 6th inst. Capt. AZARIA COBURN. Capt. Coburn was well and hearty at dinner time, after dinner he went out with a young man to drive deer—hearing the dogs approaching as if in chase of one he waited until it came in view, when he fired,—supposing he had hit the deer he started off in a run and went about ten steps, when he fell prostrate and expired immediately. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."

In Cabarrus County, on the 21st of November, Miss NANCY GALLOWAY in the 27th year of her age. When we take into consideration her education and station in life, for independence of mind and accuracy of judgment, she had few if any equals.

"Her armour was her honest thought,
And simple truth her highest skill,
Her conscience was her strong retreat,
Her soul was well prepared for death,
Not ty'd unto the world with care.
And why lament our dear departed friend,
Her soul is wafted to a happier shore
Where ev'ry sorrow ev'ry trouble shall end.
And soon we'll meet again
Will meet in 'yond blissful realms above
Forever there to join the seraph's strain
And sing the wonders of redeeming love."

Communicated.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on the 27th ult. Mrs. MARGARET L. wife of David Allen, leaving her companion and three small children, to mourn her loss. Mrs. Allen had, for many months previous to her death, been labouring under a distressing disease, which she bore to the last without a murmur, being supported by a strong christian courage. As in her life she exhibited strong traits of christian character and female excellence, when death came she was ready to depart. During her long protracted illness, her confidence in her Saviour never wavered for a moment, and often said, I long for the time to come, when I shall be with Jesus. She retained her reason to the last, and gave the strongest evidence that her end was eminently peaceful and happy, exclaiming, whilst in the agonies of death, but a few minutes before her departure, "I now have a hope, which makes me happy."

The loss of such a woman is a great one to society, and to her bereaved companion, family and friends unspeakably so; but their loss is her gain. In this instance, a husband has been deprived of a tender, amiable, and affectionate companion; children of a mild, fond, and indulgent mother; the Presbyterian church (with which she had been connected from her fifteenth or sixteenth year) of a meek, devoted, and humble christian, and society at large, of a modest, unassuming, and valuable member, the purity of whose heart, in all the different relations of life, brought into the words of her mouth and infused into the smiles of her countenance, no other than the unalloyed and perfect sentiments, of peace on earth and good will to man.

Should not the sympathies of weeping friends be soothed by the cheering reflections, that her lamp was ready filled and trimmed for the bridal chamber on high; that she has only been invited to God, and called from her family, to partake of the heavenly banquet and to make preparations for a re-union in the regions of consummate felicity; that she has only fallen into the sleep of death, with the calm and tranquil resignation of a parent dove, from the bosom of her weeping friends, her plaintive and dependent offspring, to resume her flight with angels in the sanctuaries of a blissful immortality. These are the only reflections, which can bring relief to the sympathising minds of bereaved and christian friends.—*Communicated.*

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale on accommodating terms, a tract of Indian Land, 13 miles from Charlotte, in York District, S. C., located on the west side and bounded by Big Sugar Creek and the land of John Springs, Esq., Wm. Weathers and others, containing over **360** acres, originally in two tracts, with two comfortable improvements, and sufficient cleared land for ten hands, under lease and transfer by Jere Alderson, who yet resides on the premises and will shew the land to any person disposed to purchase. If not sold by the 1st of January next, it will then be for rent.

WM. DAVIDSON.

Dec. 1, 1837. 177

We learn with regret that Governor Kent, Senator of the United States from the State of Maryland, was killed a few days since by a fall from his horse.

A Mrs. Bank of Tennessee, has recently presented her husband with five little *branches.*—*Balt. Pat.*

Branch Mint of the U. States,
Charlotte, N. C. 4th December, 1837.

THE undersigned has the satisfaction to announce that the erection of the Machinery, Fixtures, &c. of the Mint has so far progressed that he is prepared to receive Gold Bullion, and issue certificates for the same, which certificates will be redeemed with gold coin at this Mint, or at the Mint in Philadelphia, as the depositer may prefer; or the value of the deposite will be paid here, the moment that the quality of the bullion is ascertained by assay.

The Act of Congress authorizes the refusal of all deposites of less value than one hundred dollars.

JOHN H. WHEELER,
Superintendent.

*** The Lincoln, Rutherford and Salisbury, N. C. and Camden, S. C. papers are requested to insert the above twice, and forward their accounts for collection.

REGULATIONS

With regard to visiters to the Mint

1. The Mint will only be opened to Visiters from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 12 M., during which time they will be conducted by an attendant, who will exhibit to them the different operations of the Mint and the various machinery.

2. They cannot be admitted in wet weather.

3. Visiters are requested not to handle any of the coin, precious metals, apparatus, or machinery, unless in the presence and with the consent of an officer.

4. Each Visiter will write his name and residence in a Register kept for this purpose.

5. Visiters are requested not to offer any fee to the attendants or workmen; as no person employed in the Mint is permitted to receive such fee, under pain of dismissal from his situation.

JOHN H. WHEELER,
Superintendent.

Charlotte, Dec. 4, 1837. 180

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, on the 28th inst. at his dwelling in Charlotte, all his

Household and Kitchen Furniture.
3 *or* 4 *Clocks,*
Show Glasses,
1 *Cow, &c. &c.*

Terms made known on the day of sale.

B. COHEN.

Dec. 27, 1837. 177

Just Received

AND for Sale, low for *Cash*, Goodson's & Collin's & Co's. Caststeel AXES—also a good 2 Horse wagon and Harness.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Dec. 5. 1837.

Lost,

ON the 3d instant, on a country road between the Salisbury and Statesville roads, a small Calf skin *Pocket Book*, containing one note on Joseph McConnaughey, for $12, dated February, 1834, one note on Archibald Frew, for $10, dated November, 17, 1836, and a small note on James Hutchison for $4 94, date not recollected, with a number of receipts and bills. Any person returning said Pocket Book shall be rewarded for their trouble. All persons are forewarned trading for said notes.

JOHN MASON.

Dec. 6, 1837. 176

NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trading for a note of hand, drawn by me in favor of Messrs. Farrar & Robinson, Charleston, S. C., dated August 19, 1837, for $187 03, which note was fraudulently obtained by a man professing to be the agent of Messrs. Farrar & Robinson. I am determined therefore, not to pay it, as the account for which the note was given, has lately been paid and a receipt taken for the same, Messrs. Farrar & Robinson denying having any note against me.

ANDREW SPRINGS.

Dec. 4, 1837. 177

Club Awake!

BY an article in the Constitution of the Charlotte Independent Club, the chairman in conjunction with the Secretary, can call a meeting of the Club. By virtue of this power, the members are notified to meet at the Club room next Friday, the 8th instant. A full attendance is requested as business of magnitude will come before the Club.

BILLY BARLOW, *Chm'n.*

ZIP COON, *Secretary.*

$30 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 3d inst., in Cabarrus county, N. C. one sorrel Mare, four years old last Spring, about fifteen hands high, with a white spot in her forehead, well built and in good order—not certain whether branded, but if branded it is with J. H. B. thus JHB. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of both mare and thief or one half for either. Any person wishing to give any formation concerning mare or thief, can do so by directing word or letter to Best's Mills, Cabarrus County, N. C. A man riding a mare answering this description I understand, passed through Charlotte on Sunday evening last.

ISRAEL BOST.

Dec. 8. 1837. 178

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE AMERICAN FLAG.

When Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standards to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there!
She mingled with its gorgeous dies
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
With streakings from the light!
Then, from his mansion in the sun,
She called her eagle bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land!

Majestic monarch of the cloud!
Who rear'st aloft thy regal form,
To hear the tempest trumping loud,
And see the lightning lances driven,
When strides the warriors of the storm,
And rolls the thunder-drum of Heaven!
Child of the sun! to thee is given
To guard the banner of the free—
To hover in the sulphur smoke,
And bid its blazings shine afar,
Like rainbow on the cloud of war,
The harbinger of Victory!

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high!
When speaks the signal trumpet's tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on.
Ere yet the life blood, warm and wet,
Has dimmed the glistening bayonet,
Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn
To where thy meteor glories burn,
And, as his springing steps advance,
Catch war and vengeance from the glance!
And when the cannon's mouthings loud
Heave in wild wreaths the battle shroud,
And gory sabres rise and fall,
Like shoots of flame on midnight pall!
There shall thy victor glances glow,
And cowering foes shall fall beneath
Each gallant arm that strikes below
That lovely messenger of death!

Flag of the sea! on ocean's wave
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave.
When death careering on the gale
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,
And frightened waves rush wildly back
Before the broadside's reeling rack,
The dying wanderer of the sea
Shall look at once to Heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendors fly
In triumph o'er the closing eye.

Flag of the free heart's only home,
By angel hands to valor given!
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in Heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe, but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

TO AMERICAN YOUTH.

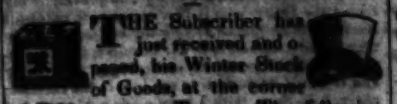
Among the dangers that strew the path of life, those which flow from the use of intoxicating liquors are found to be far the most numerous, and far the most destructive of life, health and happiness—the grand objects of all human pursuit. Within a few years, great light has been thrown on the subject, and if you will secure yourselves from those dangers, you will seek information upon it, and thus strengthen and confirm your own resolutions to abstain from their use. You will find a vast amount of property much worse than wasted or thrown away in their consumption—that the morals of the nation are most painfully corrupted, general health and order impaired, poverty and crime multiplied, and degradation and ruin the inevitable consequence. And all this because men will drink what is proved by the most competent testimony not to be needful or useful, but which, on the contrary, is injurious both to the body and the mind—which tends to form intemperate appetites, and leads to drunkenness and ruin. Your fathers are now looking upon you with no common anxiety to know what decision you will make in reference to the use of intoxicating drinks—whether you will in the spirit of patriotism, of philanthropy and of Christian charity, unite in the common pledge against them or whether you will suffer the sad history of the past, and the noble efforts of the present day, to be lost upon you and thus entail this iron scourge upon unborn millions, and endanger universal liberty and happiness. The consummation of this reformation is in your hands. Without your co-operation it will essentially fail—with it success is certain. O what a prize is before you! What a glorious blessing may you confer on your country and the world! and how small the sacrifice! Be not then recreant to yourselves and to duty. The boon you will confer will form a brighter page in your country's history than the battles of Lexington and Bunkerhill or the field of Saratoga.

A poor man once excused his non-attendence at church to a rich neighbor, by saying he had no breeches fit for the occasion, when the latter offered to lend him a pair. The man availed himself of the offer, and when the Priest was about to commence prayer he cast a glance to his friend, when he called out in an under tone, but loud enough to be heard by those around, "Don't kneel down in *my breeches!*" The man carried home the borrowed garment, and was a long time absent from church as usual, when another neighbor inquired the reason, which the poor man gave as before, adding that he once borrowed a pair, which had given the owner occasion to insult his poverty before the whole audience—"Come with me," said his new friend, "and I will supply you." Accordingly he essayed once more to visit the church in borrowed breeches; and when notice was given for prayer he directed his attention to his accommodating friend, who no sooner saw him, than he called out loud enough to attract the observation of all present, "Kneel down, kneel down any where, in *my breeches!*"

At a late celebration of the old bachelors at Bloomington, Indiana, the following villanous toast was drank:

"The Fair—Saints in the churches—angels in the ball room—and the devil in the kitchen."

NEW GOODS,
Low for Cash.



THE Subscriber has just received and opened, his Winter Stock of Goods, at the corner of Fifth-street on Tryon. The following articles comprise a part of his Stock, viz:

Super Blue, Black, Brown, Green and Claret, English, French and American CLOTHS,
Steel mix'd do for Overcoats,
Black and Drab CASSIMERES,
Mix'd, Black, Blue and Strip'd SATTINETS,
Red and White *FLANNELS*,
Col'd. Black and Figured MERINOS,
Black Italian, Bombaw and Gro de Nap *SILKS*,
Plain black and plaid Silk Velvet VESTINGS,
Silk Vestings, Merino do
White and Black Cotton HOSE,
Black worsted do
Coloured do
Lamb's Wool and Cotton ½ do
Buff and Drab Buckskin *GLOVES*,
Hookin do
Ladies white and black Silk do
Duffle and Point BLANKETS,
Whitney do
Silk bound do fine article,
Good assortment of low priced PRINTS,
Brown and bleached SHIRTING,
Brown and bleached DRILLING,
Ticking and Checks,
Cambrics and Muslins,
Flag and Fancy Silk *HANDKERCHIEFS*,
Prussian SHAWLS, Thibet do
Printed Silk do Challey do
Stocks and Collars,
Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Bale Yarn,

Hardware, Cutlery & Groceries,
Bale Rope, Bagging & Twine, very low,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Hats, Shoes and Boots.

The above articles were purchased this Fall in the city of Charleston by himself, on as good terms as was possible for any one else to obtain them. He now offers them to his Customers and all who may call, at considerably reduced prices from last year. As he has now closed his books and intends to sell hereafter for *CASH*, he will make it an object to those who call on him to buy.

W. F. ALEXANDER.
Nov. 23, 1837. 73*tf*.

NOTICE.
New Charleston Goods.

WE are now receiving our
Fall & Winter
Goods,

bought for *CASH* only, together with a large stock of
GROCERIES.
Some of a superior quality to what has been usually kept in this market.

All kinds of *COUNTRY PRODUCE* taken for Goods.

A good quality of COTTON will still be bought at the regular market prices. An inferior article must all be taken out, or no trade can be effected and that at a low rate. No purchase of Cotton can be made unless a large and fair sample be brought or the Cotton delivered.

We honestly believe, that owing to the high rate of exchange, expense, &c. that the Charleston Goods are much the cheapest. MORRISON & HARRIS.
Nov. 23, 1837. 73*tf*

Valuable TOWN Property For Sale.

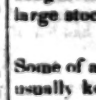
THE subscriber again offers for sale, his House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, one door south of the Jail. The house is very convenient for a small family and has all necessary out-houses. There is a WELL of good water on the lot. Also, on the premises is a good Wood and Smith Shop, suitable for carrying on the Coach Making Business. This situation is a good one for that business and is worthy the attention of those wishing to engage in it. Possession given the 1st of January next. If the property is disposed of, it will be for rent on the 1st of January. Letters sent to me at Wadesborough will be attended to immediately.

NATHAN BROWN.
Nov. 22, 1837. 17*tf*

NOTICE.

THE firm of Folsome & Allen was dissolved on the 19th, September last, those having claims against the firm will please present them to Derias Folsome for settlement. S. W. ALLEN.
Nov. 20, 1837. 3*t*

NOTICE.
Valuable Property for Sale.



I OFFER for sale my valuable House and lots in the town of Charlotte.

—ALSO—

My tract of land, lying within one mile of the town, containing **230** acres, about sixty or seventy of which is in cultivation, of good quality, with a quantity of first rate bottom and upland to clear, well watered and timbered, situated and lying on the two Sugar Creeks, at the head of the mill dam, most commonly known by the name of Bissell's dam. I deem it unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as persons wishing to purchase can call on me and view the property. I will sell low for cash, or I will give a long credit of annual instalments to suit the purchaser, if the payments are made perfectly secure.

SAM. McCOMB.
Charlotte, July 25, 1837. 56*tf*

Blank Bank Notes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Negroes to Hire.

THE subscriber will hire out, to the highest bidder, on the 1st of January next, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, for the term of one year, the Negroes belonging to George Means.

S. LAWING, *Guardian.*
Dec. 1, 1837. 77

NEW FIRM!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have entered into Business together, for the purpose of carrying on the
Watch & Jewellry Business.
We invite the attention of the public to our present Stock of Goods, which we will sell low for *Cash*. All kinds of work done at the Shortest Notice.

TROTTER & ALEXANDER.
Nov. 23, 1837. 73*tf*

Thos. Trotter returns his thanks to the Public for their support and respectfully invites their custom to the above firm. He would here remind those indebted to him by Note or Book account that it is desirable that the same should be settled by Cash without delay, as he cannot give longer indulgence.

Lost or Stolen

SOMETIME in the latter part of October, a small red pocket book, containing two dollars in money, one note on Washington Shoaf for ten dollars, dated June 27, 1837, one on Isaac Spencer for thirteen dollars and sixty-six cents, dated, June 29, 1837, and some few papers of not much value. Both of the notes were made payable to Martin Icehour. All persons are forewarned trading for said notes.—Any person returning the pocket book may keep the two dollars for their trouble.

SOLOMON ICEHOUR.
Nov. 18, 1837. 3

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1837.

Jos. H. Wilson, Ex'r. of W. Morrison, decd.
vs.
James Magnus, George D. Longstaff, John Penman, Henry Blundell and Henry Heathorn, members of the Anglo-American Gold Mining Company.

Original Attachment. Levied in the hands of William Carson, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead, answer or replevy, judgment by default will be rendered against them.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court at office, the 4th Monday in October, A. D. 1837.

B. OATES, c. c. c.
Nov. 15, 1837. Price adv. $4. 17*7*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1837.

John F. Hunter
vs.
Thomas Cooper and Joseph Chittum. } Or. Attachment.

Levied on a tract of land, the property of Thomas Cooper, adjoining the lands of William Cooper, John Cooper and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead, answer or replevy, judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court at office, the 4th Monday in October, A. D. 1837.

B. OATES, c. c. c.
Nov. 15, 1837. Price adv. $4. 17*7*

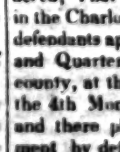
To the Public!

HAVING returned, I will now resume the *PAINTING BUSINESS* in all its branches, viz:

Plain and Ornamental House Painting, Sign and Flag do.

All orders executed with neatness and despatch. H. D. W. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, Oct. 18, 1837. 68*tf*

Taken Up



AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th *inst.*, a Negro boy named *GEORGE*, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOB McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailer.*
Dec. 12, 1836. 94*tf*

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FASHIONS! FASHIONS!!

THE subscriber takes this method of announcing to his patrons and the public, that he has just received the FALL & WINTER FASHIONS from New York and Philadelphia, which for Beauty and Taste, has not been excelled by any previous report.

He respectfully solicits the continuation of public patronage; and he particularly requests such as have never been well fitted to give him a trial now, as he feels confident in his ability to fit—

Any thing in human shape,
From a giant to an ape.

He has on hand a good assortment of Cloths and Trimmings of the best quality—among his Cloths are nearly all the colors worn. He has also a number of ready made OVERCOATS of various colours and qualities. Also, VESTS and PANTALOONS (which have all been made in his own shop within the last few months.) Also *Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, &c.* He is determined to give bargains to all that will favor him with their custom, either as Tailor or Clothier, or both. He will sell Cloth cheap, and make as cheap as any other good workman.

A. GRAHAM, *Tailor & Clothier.*
Charlotte, Oct. 11, 1837. 67*tf*

ONCE MORE!

For just received the last report
Of FASHIONS from New York;
And if we still you will support,
Will do the best of Work.

Wm. J. Keahey

IS not ungrateful for the liberal favours conferred by the public, and expects a continuance of the same, by assiduously waiting on his customers.

Charlotte, Oct. 1837.

N. B. It is positively necessary that the claims of the firm of W. J. Keahey & Co. should be settled on or before the first day of January next.

175 WM. J. KEAHEY.

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.
Oct. 3, 1837. 66*tf*

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Valuable Lands in the county of Mecklenburg. One tract lies on the waters of Sugar Creek, 5 miles from Charlotte, near Baker's Saw Mill, is well timbered, and contains **150** acres. Also, one other tract, containing about **100** acres on west Sugar Creek, on which the subscriber resides, lying about 3½ miles from Charlotte. On this tract, there is a splendid meadow. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can call and see the Lands. Terms made accommodating.

—ALSO—

Two unimproved Lots in the town of Charlotte, back of the Presbyterian Church No. 111 and 112.

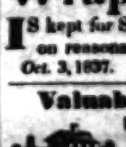
ISAAC S. ALEXANDER.
Sept. 1, 1837. 61*tf*

Valuable Town Property For Sale.

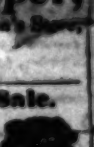
THE subscriber being desirous of removing from Charlotte, offers for sale his possessions in said town, consisting of the Dwelling House in which he now resides, being one of the most desirable residences in Charlotte, having all necessary out houses besides a WELL of good water in the yard. Also, two lots, a few yards distance from the above, on one is a new frame dwelling house,—on the other is a wood and smith shop, on the main street, and offers a good situation for carrying on the Carriage Making Business. In all of the above property I will give good bargains and make the terms easy, as I am determined to leave the place.

MILES HILL.
August 16, 1837. 59*tf*

FORWARDING AGENCY.



THE Subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the
Forwarding Way,
and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large **Ware Houses** at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding **Goods**, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from Fire.



WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
Fayetteville.

Refer to
Mr. J. J. Blackwood, *Charlotte.*
Messrs. Barringer & Phifer, } *Concord.*
" J. F. & C. Phifer, }
" Phifer & Moss, }
Fayetteville, April, 1837. 43*tf*

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.
Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the
Cabinet Making Business,
at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.
Dec. 6, 1836. 23*tf*

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,
For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,
Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

W. GRAY.
13*tf*

GRAY'S OINTMENT

I am now 58 years old, and for more than 30 years, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up and then break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied Gray's Invaluable Ointment, two pots of which have effectually cured, and restored it to its natural size. The sore has not broken since, had the use of my leg for a while I was afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the health of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at WILLIAMS & BOYD.
March 7, 1837. 36*tf*

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—NOV. 22.

Brandy, Peach,	85 a 90	Feathers,	37 a 40
do Apple,	60 a 80	Iron,	5½ a 6
Bacon,	11 a 12	Molasses,	35 a 40
Beeswax,	23	Nails, cut,	7½
B le Rope,	10 a 12	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	19 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9½	Lump,	15
do Bagging,	16 a 25	Salt,	90 a 95
Corn,	55 a 60	Wheat, new,	90 a 95
Flaxseed,	90	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Flour,	6 7 a 8½	Wool,	30 a 35

CHERAW—NOV. 23.

Bacon,	13 a 14	Iron,	5 a 6
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Lard,	12 a 14
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bale Rope,	12½ a 13	Oats,	37½ a 40
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Rice,	90 a 95
Cotton, old,	8 a 8	Sugar,	10 a 12
do new,	8½ a 9½	Salt, in sacks,	82½ a 85
Corn,	75	do bushel,	87½ a 90
Flour, Country,	6 6 a 7	Tallow,	10 a 12
Feathers,	40 a 45	Teas,	90 a 1

CAMDEN—NOV. 25.

Bagging, Hemp,	22 a 26	Flour,	87½ a 90
do Tow,	19 a 24	Molasses, Cuba,	30
Bale Rope,	12 a 16	do, N. O.	36
Bacon,	12½ a 13	Rice,	4 a 5
Butter,	25 a 37½	Sugar,	9 a 12
Cotton,	7 a 10	Salt, per sack,	90 a 95
Coffee,	14 a 15	Tallow,	12
Corn,	75 a 87½	Whiskey,	42 a 45

COLUMBIA—NOV. 23.

Bagging, Hemp,	18 a 25	Corn,	87 a 90
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	Oats,	62 a 65
Bacon, Round,	12 a 17	Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6
Butter, Country,	20 a 30	do English,	5 a 6
Cotton,	5 a 10	Lard, New,	12 a 14
Mackerel,	7½ a 12½	Molasses, Cuba,	30
Flour, Country,	8½ a 9	do N. O.	30 a 35

CHARLESTON—NOV. 23.

Bacon,	12 a 14	Mackerel, No. 1,	10 a 12
Bagging, Hemp,	17 a 20	do No. 2,	8 a 9
do Tow,	14 a 16	do No. 3,	6 a 7
Bale Rope,	9 a 12	Nails, cut,	6 a 7
Beeswax,	23	Oats,	50
Cotton, Upland,	8 a 11	Rice, prime,	4 a 5
Coffee, prime,	10 a 10½	do inferior,	3 a 4
do inferior,	9 a 9½	Salt, in sacks,	60
Corn,	90	do in bulk,	41
Flour, Country,		do T. Island,	35 a 40
Iron, Russian,	5½	Sugars,	7 a 9
do Swedes,	5	Loaf and Lump,	14 a 16
Lard,	10 a 12	Teas,	90 a 1
Molasses, Cuba,	30 a 32	Tallow,	10 a 11
do N. O.	35 a 40	Whiskey,	47 a 50

EXCHANGE.

Checks on New York 2½ per cent. premium, other places at the North, 2½ per cent. premium.

Bills of Exchange on the North, as taken by the Banks: On New York, 30 days sight, par; 60 do. 1 per cent. discount; 90 do. do. 2 per cent. discount; Richmond, ½ per cent. dis. and interest; Savannah, 3 per cent. dis.; over 60 days, 5 per cent. On the West, 90 per cent. dis. and interest.

Commercial Bank, Columbia, par.
Camden Bank, par.
Bills Merchants Bank, Cheraw, 1½ per cent. dis.
Georgia Bank Bills, Augusta and Savannah, par.
per cent. dis. Country Banks 2½ a 5 per cent. dis.
North Carolina money, par.